

American **WHITE WATER**

the Journal of the American White-Water Affiliation



Vol. XIII, No. 2

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Continued on inside back cover

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The American Whitewater Affiliation

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How to Write to American White Water

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Cover: Eric Evans, Rapid River Slalom Clinic, 1966. Photo by Bart Hawthaway



Editor, American White Water
Sir:

Reading the account of Bill Kugle's "Boating on the Border" (AWW Vol. XIII, No. 1, Summer 1967) reminded me of a tongue-in-cheek advertisement I had seen in the Murray Hill Capers, and which was reprinted in the KCCNY Newsletter, reading:

"Awaiting the careless canoeist — Smith's Funeral Home."

With a good deal of anxiety I could visualize Mr. Smith counting fifteen customers being brought into his parlor.

Looking at the photos illustrating "Boating on the Border," the following disconcerting observations were: (1) Bill Kugle riding Hot Springs Rapid in what appears to be an inflatable canoe, a craft not very suitable for white-water sport, without any sort of spray cover (and I wonder where and how he accommodated his daughter Kandy and her friend Elizabeth with any degree of safety? He had stated that neither of these girls had ever seen any white water before).

(2) The picture entitled "Lower Rio Grand Canyon," I sincerely hope was merely a posed photo giving a view of the scenery, with no reflection of the boaters who are showing no white-water preparedness whatsoever.

Another disturbing aspect of the article was the paragraph reading: "... My own credentials as a canoeist are dubious (**this writer's observation: The understatement of the year!**), my first canoe trip having occurred less than a year ago." He later continues: "... In the land of blind people, a one-eyed man is king, however, and I was leader of our expedition by default, none of the others except Neil Caldwell having had any experience."

The latter's limited experience, I un-

derstand, had been entirely in flatwater canoeing.

With often repeated spills, separations of boaters from their equipment and travel companions as well as others floating apparently aimlessly into darkness, Mr. Kugle, as the leader of this expedition, would have done well to thank the Lord for delivering his group from the Rio Grande Canyon safely and healthy, rather than setting it down as a fun and frolic vacation venture.

There are many guide books on safe canoeing, proper equipment, preparations, and precautionary measures, which can and should be studied before undertaking an expedition on unknown white water. Even more precautions must be taken where the group lacks experienced boaters.

I further appeal to the AWA Safety Chairman to continue to stress basic rules of safe canoeing wherever and whenever possible, and implore the good offices and judgment of the editorial chairman to maintain the expert white-water activities reports of this publication.

Only with proper guidance and educational information can we hope to maintain our enviable safety record.

Edgar Alexander
6 Winslow Ave.
East Brunswick, N. J.

("Safety as We See It" is on page 29)



BOATING EQUIPMENT

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How AWA Began

The Story, by One of our Pioneers, of How a Handful of Enthusiasts Saw and Met a Need for the American White-Water Affiliation.

By Eliot DuBois

To say exactly when the AWA was founded is about as difficult as it is to define precisely when a party of canoeists starts a trip down river. Is it when the first paddler slips into his kayak and spins around in the eddies, impatiently waiting for those slow-pokes to get their gear in order? Or is it when the last boat has left the launch area? In either case, the exact time is not so important as the general background and sequence of events.

The idea of a national organization of white-water enthusiasts goes back at least to 1941. In that year, Alexander "Zee" Grant proposed a "National White-Water Association" or "River Rats of America." Zee, who now lives in Bedford, New York, was perhaps the most adventuresome paddler of the pre-World War II era. Possessed of great enthusiasm, optimism, and water sense, Zee pioneered the double paddle on the Green, the Salmon Middle Fork, and through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado itself.

At that point in time, the typical white-water man would have welcomed expanding his interest through a national organization, but the war came, up went the canoe into the top of the garage, and the foldboat gathered dust in the attic.

With Peace, Renewal

Back from the war, the typical white-water man lowered his canoe from the rafters, called up a few friends, and headed for the rivers. The faces and the boats were the same, and even the rocks in his favorite rapids were in their proper places. He and his friends quickly set up schedules, and such were the pleasures of running rivers in the

home watershed that not much thought was given to what might be happening on other river systems or across the country.

These halcyon days did not last long. In the East, the change came in the late forties and early fifties when the college crowd discovered white water. The undergraduate boys and girls of that time were shaggy, rugged, and optimistic. They were willing to take an aluminum canoe down any flood-swollen river. Safety, which had previously been a matter of close cooperation between people who knew each other's capabilities, got out of hand. The existing clubs tried to provide training programs and expanded schedules, but that was difficult. The people who felt they had something to say about safety or technique or equipment found that they could speak only to a very limited audience. There was a real need for a system whereby white-water people could pool their experience to provide some quick mutual training.


The extent to which white-water people were isolated from each other is illustrated by the following: Early in 1953 a representative of the ICF sent a letter to the U. S. inviting a U. S. team to compete in a white-water slalom to be held in July in Merano, Italy. I don't know all of the history of the letter, but it found its way to Spike Zywicki of the Washington Canoe Club and the ACA. He knew that the Buck Ridge Ski Club had a white-water program, so he sent the letter to Bob McNair. Bob sent copies of the letter to Doug Brown of the Connecticut Chapter of the AMC and to myself.

The letter got from Washington to

Boston, but that was as far as it could go. Sending a team was out of the question. We couldn't even let the American white-water people know that the invitation existed, because we didn't know who the American white-water people were. We couldn't even decline the Merano invitation in any capacity that represented the white-water people. To add to this frustration, we realized that the Europeans were way ahead of us in technical skill, and they were enjoying aspects of white-water which we weren't in on at all.

Not long after receiving the Merano letter, I went to Philadelphia on business, and I was able to meet with Bob. We decided that there was work to do, and we set ourselves a few tasks. Bob was to learn everything that could be learned about slalom, at the same time getting the ACA interested in slalom. My job was to try to identify and establish contact with white-water groups and clubs throughout the country. We were interested in reaching people who used rafts as well as canoeists and foldboat paddlers.

For the next year, I used my typewriter more than my paddle, and I'm sure Bob did the same. I have a record of the letters I wrote and received. It is interesting to trace how one contact led to another. Toward the end of 1953, the people who answered my letters started mentioning names I'd already heard, and I knew I had the essential outline of the white-water population of the country.

In addition to Bob McNair and myself, those most involved in the correspondence were: Bruce Grant of  Sierra Club, Laurence Grinnell of Ithaca, N. Y., Doug Brown, Wolf Bauer of the Washington Foldboat Club, Clyde Jones in Denver, and Steve Bradley in Boulder, Colorado. Also included were Oz Hawksley, Marvin McLarty, Wolfgang Lert, Walter Burmeister, Spike Zywicki, W. S. Gardiner, and Don Rupp.

The Need and the Answer

These people described their white-water interests and activities, and all agreed that there was a real need for a way for the white-water people to communicate with each other. The concept was best expressed by Steve Bradley: "The development of interest is grow-

ing, and it should not grow haphazardly at the expense of the obvious need for common sense, training, river information, techniques, and above all, safety procedures."

In our letters, we discussed the idea of an affiliation of formal clubs and informal groups. We formed a plan whereby representatives of each club would send packages of information to one individual who would be called the "Secretary." The Secretary would collate and remail the material to the club representatives, so that each received identical packages containing the offerings of all groups.

Our idea was to start on a very informal basis, expecting that we would develop such things as elected officers, constitutions, dues, and so forth when we needed them. Lawrence Grinnell suggested that we should have individual members, but this was deferred in favor of starting with club and group membership. We expected the clubs to provide the final step in the communication sequence.

Finally, on April 6, 1954, I sent a memorandum on "Formation of an Affiliation of White Water Groups" to about sixteen key people. The memorandum is too long to reproduce here, but section VIII was headed "Action," and started thus:

"One of our canoeists is frequently heard to say: 'If we don't get started soon, we never will get down this river.' This holds true for the affiliation, we should start now."

I offered to be secretary for the first year, and we were started.

During the rest of 1954 I coped with the job of Secretary as then defined. I received and remailed reams of mimeographed and printed matter. There was material on safety, slalom, eskimo roll, trip schedules, and even a poem "They Won't Foldboat No More." Among other items contributed by the Sierra Club was a description of Dinosaur National Monument and an appeal to stop the Echo Park Dam. This was the AWA's entry into the realm of conservation.

Birth of Our Journal

This form of exchange undoubtedly did some good, but it was overly pon-

derous. As we approached 1955, we cast about for improvements. The man with the most ideas turned out to be Bruce Grant. Bob McNair pointed out that the man with the most ideas should be in charge, and so Bruce was asked to be secretary for 1955. Bruce had already suggested publishing a white-water sheet, and Clyde Jones came up with an editor. This was Joe Lacy, who had for a long time wanted to edit a magazine on the subject of white water.

Bruce and Clyde recruited an individual membership, the first issue of "American White Water" came out in May 1955, and before the year was out we had an Executive Board. That was the year we really took form.

Bob McNair became Secretary for 1956. Joe Lacy found that the editorship interfered with his job and regretfully bowed out. Dave Stacey took over that exacting job. By the end of 1956 there were ten affiliated clubs or groups, and we were in touch with thirty more. The individual membership was 440. Seven issues of "American White Water" had been published. The articles combined the existing experience of our people, plus ideas from Europe, plus new ideas as well. All of the topics—rivers, equipment, safety, slalom, technique, conservation—were covered. The magazine listed films that were available to affiliated clubs. Boats and other products were listed in a directory and advertised as well.

The next Secretary was "Deacon" Kiehm, but I hope he will forgive me if I stop my story with the end of 1956. This article has to end somewhere and I have to make a few general points.

"Information Explosion"

The beginning of the AWA constituted a real "information explosion." Quite suddenly, the white-water people were able to communicate with each other. The less experienced could learn from the more experienced. The inventive could get their ideas across rapidly. It was possible to learn about rivers in other watersheds, and it was easy to establish boating friendships across the country. The magazine and the affiliation also helped stimulate the formation of several white-water clubs.

In the years between the founding of the AWA and today, the organization has continued to serve its original purposes, except that our interests have become polarized on slalom and conservation. Both of these are important topics. Slalom has been the main stimulus for increasing white-water skills and improving white-water equipment during the past decade. On the other hand, conservation is the ultimate most important topic when we consider the future of our sport. Both areas deserve our attention and support.

The AWA has gone through some organizational turmoil. I don't have any suggestions concerning that except the following: If the AWA and its magazine have something valuable to offer to every white-water enthusiast, then the turmoil will be straightened out. Otherwise, it won't matter.

What can we offer? I think that the magazine should offer a new round of technical information, well-written, well-illustrated, authoritative, and completely up to date. We should have good articles on boat handling, boat design, slalom course design, just to mention a few. This sort of article will help develop the skill that is needed in the slalom program. It will bring in more members, and members are the base of any conservation effort. Perhaps if enough of the people reading this article will send in good technical material, we can go into 1969 with a new information explosion.

Why 1969? We should start our information explosion now and carry it on into 1969. That will be the fifteenth anniversary of the AWA, and the centennial of Powell's trip down the Green and the Colorado. Powell put his boats in the water at Green River, Wyoming, and started downstream on May 24, 1869. I look upon April 6, 1964 as a reasonable choice for the starting date of the AWA. April 6 and May 24 aren't close enough to make a big deal out of it, but both dates are in the Spring, the season of high water and high hopes.



Proposed New Constitution and By-Laws

By Oz Hawksley

Chairman Revision Committee

During the past year or more, AWA has been experiencing growing pains. Organizations, like children, usually survive such pains and there is every indication that AWA will not only survive but will continue to grow, and to serve its members better, **if the members will do their part by reading to become informed on the issues and then by voting.** A brief account of the more pressing problems and the proposed solutions is given below.

Problems. The present Constitution and By-laws were drafted in 1958 for an Affiliation of 21 clubs. The system of government provided by them was reasonably effective then, but is inefficient, expensive (special mailings) and takes too much administrative time now that we have nearly 100 affiliates.

It is also undemocratic in that a club with one or two AWA members has as much voice as a club with over a hundred. Members who do not belong to an affiliated club have no voice at all!

AWA incorporated in 1961 under "General Not For Profit Corporation Act" but has never conformed to the regulations of that act in terms of its organizational structure. An attempt to get the needed changes enacted was made by Bob Field, the Executive Secretary in 1965, but was stymied by failure of our huge and unwieldy General Committee to act.

Finally, AWA is operating in the red and cannot continue to publish a creditable magazine without an increase in basic revenue. Dues have not been increased since early 1958. In the same period of time, rising costs have forced most organizations to double or nearly double their dues.

Solutions. Early this year our Executive Secretary, Bart Hawthaway, asked

me to form a committee to revise the Constitution and By-laws. I asked the aid of four men who had demonstrated their ability and willingness to take on tough jobs for AWA: Harold Kiehm of Illinois, Roland Davis of California, Bob Field of Massachusetts and Bob Burleson of Texas. Not only did the committee represent different sections of the country, but its members had first-hand knowledge of our organizational problems. Four were former Executive Secretaries and one was an attorney.

It soon became apparent that complete reorganization rather than superficial revision was needed if we were to provide efficient structure for years to come. The job took five drafts, six months, reams of correspondence and many long-distance phone calls. Almost the only unchanged items are the first few Articles of the Constitution, including the Purpose.

The proposed structure with a board of directors and officers would conform to the legal needs of our corporation. A nine-member board is large enough to insure good communication and action on important issues. To further streamline routine administrative duties and relieve the Executive Director of unreasonable burden, an Executive Committee is provided.

Dues Increase: \$3.50

Although many members have suggested that dues be raised to \$5.00, the committee was conservative and suggests a raise to only \$3.50. Affiliate dues would be raised to only slightly more than the cost of two individual memberships with corresponding voting rights for the affiliated club.

Clearly defined procedures for continuity of government and for new memberships should reduce future con-

fusion on these issues. The Editor of the official publication could be removed only by a three-fourths majority vote of the Board, thus minimizing the disruption of communications within the Affiliation.

Earlier this year, a membership opinion poll indicated that over 70 per cent of the membership favored having a "vote in AWA elections and policies."

The directors and officers of the corporation have authorized ratification of the proposed new Constitution and By-laws by membership vote.

Please read the documents thoughtfully considering the problems above and the over-all welfare of AWA, then vote to ensure the continued growth and improvement of your organization and your sport. A ballot is provided.

Text of Proposed New Constitution and By-Laws

American Whitewater Affiliation

1. NAME

The name of this organization is the American Whitewater Affiliation. The initials are AWA.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the American Whitewater Affiliation is to:

a. Encourage the exploration, enjoyment, and preservation of American recreational waterways for man-powered craft;

b. Protect the wilderness character of waterways through conservation of water, forests, parks, wildlife and related resources;

c. Promote safety and proficiency in all aspects of white-water activities such as the navigation of moving water, teaching, teamwork, leadership, and equipment design, by publishing and demonstrating developments in these and related fields;

d. Promote appreciation for the recreational value of wilderness cruising and of white-water sports.

3. MEMBERSHIP

Membership in this affiliation is open to all individuals interested in the recreational use of American waterways who will subscribe to the above purposes.

4. AFFILIATED CLUBS

All clubs or organization which share the above purpose are invited to affiliate as member clubs.

5. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The powers, duties and responsibilities

of proper management of the affairs of this organization shall be vested in a Board of Directors, to be elected to staggered terms by the affiliated clubs and the individual dues-paying members of the organization. The Board of Directors shall consist of 9 individuals who are each members in good standing of the organization.

In order to assure representation on the Board of Directors for all members of the organization, the Nominating Committee shall always include within the slate of nominees for the Board at least one, but no more than two, candidates from each of the following major geographical areas of the United States of America: Northeastern States, Middle Atlantic States, Southeastern-Southwestern States, Great Lakes States, Midwestern and Mountain States, Pacific States. A candidate from the Dominion of Canada may be nominated if the size of Canadian membership makes this seem desirable in the judgment of the Nominating Committee. The number (one or two) of nominations made for each area shall be based upon the number of AWA members in each area as determined by the most recent membership list, and upon a consideration of the number of Board members from each region who will remain on the Board for the following year.

The Board of Directors shall be assisted by a four-member Executive Committee, composed of the President,

Vice-president, Secretary and the Executive Director of the organization. The Executive Director shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be in session at all times, and shall exercise all powers of the Board of Directors, subject only to such restrictions as the full Board may from time to time impose.

The Board, as a full Board or through its Executive Committee, shall have the power to manage all of the business affairs of the organization; to elect or appoint such officers and committee chairmen as are called for by this Constitution and the By-Laws; to fill all vacancies on the Board, or on any committee, or in any office, if and when the same occur; to remove from office any officer, Director or committee member for good cause shown; to appoint the Editor of the official publication of the organization; and to do any act reasonably necessary to the attainment of the purposes of the organization.

6. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-president and Secretary of the Board of Directors, the then Editor of the official journal of the organization, the then Executive Director of the organization, and five dues-paying members selected by the Board of Directors from the general membership, with these five members being selected so as to represent a cross-section of the United States and Canada. The President of the Board of Directors shall serve as Chairman of the Nominating Committee and shall be responsible for seeing that it commences its work with dispatch and concludes it with efficiency.

The first order of business of each incoming Board of Directors shall be to, first, hold its organizational meeting, and then appoint the five members at large of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee may accept written suggestions for nominees to the Board of Directors from any individual member or affiliated club, but the final determination of the slate of candidates shall be the sole decision of the Nominating Committee, subject only to the regional representation requirements of Article 5 of this Constitution. The

Executive Director shall be Chairman **pro tem** for the organizational meeting of each new Board.

A slate of 10 nominees for the next upcoming vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and the names of the individuals, their addresses, and a brief summary of their backgrounds and qualifications shall be presented by the Committee to the Editor in time to be included in the Fall issue of the official journal, along with a printed ballot for the use of the members and affiliates. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall publish a deadline for the submission of all nominations from all sources.

7. INITIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE

There is hereby created an Initial Nominating Committee, to serve only for the year in which this Constitution is first adopted, and to be thereafter automatically dissolved. This Initial Nominating Committee shall be composed of the following ~~persons~~ in office at the time of adoption: the then Executive Secretary, the members of the old Advisory Committee, the Editor of the official journal, the Membership Chairman, the Business Manager, the Trip Planning Chairman, and the Safety Chairman.

This Initial Nominating Committee shall have as its Chairman the Executive Secretary, and shall present its initial slate of 12 nominees for the 9 members of the initial Board of Directors in time so that the slate, the ballot and the summary of qualifications of each nominee can be published in the journal.

8. OFFICERS

The Board of Directors shall elect the following officers of the organization from the members of the Board: a President, Vice-president, and Secretary. The Board shall likewise appoint, from the general dues-paying membership, the following additional officers: an Executive Director, an Editor of the official journal, a Treasurer, and such other officers, committee chairmen, and agents of the organization as the Board deems advisable.

The Executive Director shall be the administrative head of the organization

and shall coordinate the activities of the various officers and committees. He shall serve as general manager of the business of the organization, and as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Editor shall be responsible for the publication and contents of the official journal, and shall be the Chairman of any editorial committee.

The Treasurer shall receive all funds and manage all finances of the organization and shall be responsible for keeping the books and records of accounts, in accordance with generally accepted accounting procedures. All other officers or committees shall have such powers and obligations as the Board may delegate to them. Any member may be both a Director and an appointed officer of the organization, so long as he is a dues-paying member in good standing. A member of the Nominating Committee may be nominated for a position on the Board of Directors.

9. VACANCIES

Any vacancy in any office, or on any committee, or on the Board, whether it be occasioned by the inability, disqualification, removal, resignation or death of any officer, Director, or committee member, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment by the Board of Directors, the replacement to be selected from the dues-paying members of the organization.

10. TERMS OF OFFICE

Directors, except for four (4) members of the initial Board of Directors, shall hold office for a term of 2 years, the terms of office to begin on January 1, and end on December 31.

All other officers and committee members shall be immediately appointed or reappointed by the incoming Board of Directors to serve for the remainder of that year, unless sooner removed. Any Director, officers or committee member may be elected or appointed to successive terms in the same office, or to successive terms in different offices.

The five members of the initial Board of Directors who receive the highest number of votes shall serve a two-year term, and the remaining four members of the initial Board will serve only a one-year term. Thereafter, all Directors will be elected for 2-year terms.

11. REMOVAL

Any Director may be removed from office only by the affirmative vote of all of the remaining Directors. Any officer, appointee, or committee member may be removed from office by the Board of Directors on the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members then comprising the Board of Directors, except that the Editor of the official publication may only be removed by a three-fourths vote.

In all cases of removal from any office, the party to be removed shall receive fifteen days notice in writing of the pending motion to remove and of the specific reasons why removal is being considered. A written letter from the President or Vice-president of the Board, properly stamped and addressed to the last known address of the party in question, shall be sufficient notice, provided that it is mailed at least eighteen days in advance of the final action of the Board. Within that fifteen-day period the party whose removal is being considered may mail to the Board of Directors a written statement in opposition or explanation. At any time after expiration of the fifteen-day period the Board may act on the motion to remove, and shall immediately notify the party in question in writing of the decision of the Board, and, if removal is ordered, of the name and address of his successor. Upon being removed from office it shall be the duty of the party so removed to immediately forward to his successor all files and materials of his office.

12. FINANCE

This organization shall at all times be a non-profit organization dedicated to the purposes set forth in this Constitution, and no person or organization shall ever profit by or through this organization. All money received by the organization from any source whatever shall be used for the circulation and publication of the official Journal, for membership-processing services, for conservation and education purposes, or for specific contributions toward white-water sport and river conservation. The Treasurer may reimburse officers or members for ordinary expenses incurred in furthering the purposes of the organization, upon presentation of

vouchers. The Board may authorize special items of expense if it believes that the purposes of the organization will thereby be furthered, without penalizing the regular programs of the organization.

13. VOTING

Each individual who is a dues-paying member for the current year, in good standing, shall be entitled to one vote for each of the Directors to be elected at the annual election, and shall be entitled to one vote in any election to amend this Constitution. Every fully affiliated club or organization, as a group, shall have two votes for each of the Directors to be elected at the annual election, and two votes on any election to amend this Constitution, such two votes to be cast for the affiliated club or organization only by its duly appointed Representative.

Votes may not be cumulated. The Board of Directors shall make fair and reasonable provisions for the receipt and counting of ballots in all elections, so as to guarantee that all votes cast are properly counted and the election duly certified. Each ballot must state on its face the date by which it must be received in order to be counted. Ballots received after that date will be rejected. The Board, at its option, may provide in the By-Laws for special or Junior classes of affiliates, paying lesser dues, with restricted voting privileges.

14. QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE

No person shall hold any office or be nominated, appointed or elected to

any office unless he is a bona fide dues-paying member of AWA. Failure to keep his dues currently paid up shall be a mandatory ground for removal of any officer or director.

15. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

In the event that no elections are held, or that the final tabulation of ballots is incomplete on January 1, or if for any reason the new members of the Board of Directors are not ready to assume office on January 1, or in the event that any office, appointed position or committee assignment is not properly filled by the time the incumbent's term expires, then the incumbent shall hold over in office and be fully empowered to act and discharge the duties of the office until a successor has been duly elected, appointed or qualified.

16. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution must be first approved by a majority of the Board of Directors, and published in the official journal along with the Board's explanation of the same. In the same issue of the journal a ballot may be published for use by the members. Amendments shall pass if two-thirds of the ballots actually received back from the members and affiliates are in favor of the amendments proposed. The ballots shall state the date by which they must be received in order to be counted. Any group of affiliates or members may submit proposed amendments to the Board with a petition that they be submitted to the membership.

By-Laws

1. MEMBERSHIP

Membership will be granted upon written application, and the payment of dues in the amount of **\$3.50**. Thereafter, payment of the then prevailing annual dues on or before March 1 of each successive year will keep the member in good standing.

Any member whose annual dues are still unpaid by June 1 of any year will be automatically dropped from the membership rolls and must pay dues for the current year in order to again become a member.

2. AFFILIATION

Bona fide boating clubs, conservation organizations, and organized groups who subscribe to the purposes set forth in the Constitution of this organization may affiliate with AWA by applying to the Membership Chairman and paying annual affiliate dues of **\$8.00**.

The application for affiliation shall name the Representative of the affiliate, give his address, and shall state the nature of the organization and the approximate size of its membership. Affiliate dues are payable on or before

March 1 of each year, and the affiliate will be dropped from the rolls if dues are not paid before June 1. All notices, correspondence and publications sent to the affiliates will be deemed properly sent if sent to the last known Representative of the affiliate.

Affiliates may change their Representative at any time, upon thirty days written notice to the Executive Director.

3. ELECTIONS.

The Nominating Committee shall have its slate of candidates for the new members of the Board of Directors for the upcoming year completed and in the hands of the Editor in time so that the ballot, the list of nominees, a brief summary concerning each nominee, and the instructions concerning the mailing of the ballots can be published in the Fall issue of the official journal.

All members and affiliates who desire to vote must mail their ballots in to the designated polling places as soon as possible. Ballots not actually received at the designated polling place before midnight on November 25 of that year, or by an earlier deadline printed on the ballot, will not be counted. A majority of the ballots actually received within the deadline and properly marked will determine the new members of the Board of Directors for the coming year.

Each member may cast one vote for each of the Directors to be elected. Each affiliate, as an organization, may cast two votes for each of the Directors to be elected. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute the incoming new members of the Board of Directors.

In the event of a tie vote between any two or more candidates, the President of the Board of Directors then in office will immediately cast one vote, or such votes as may be necessary, in order to break the tie without advancing any candidate receiving his vote ahead of any other candidate who received more votes but was not involved in a tie vote. In the event that the President is required to exercise this power, the next issue of the journal shall, in addition to the usual election results and notices of appointments by the Board, carry a brief explanation of

the status of the candidates at the time the deciding votes were cast by the President to break the tie.

4. PROCEDURE UPON ELECTION

As soon as possible after the balloting ends, the incoming Board of Directors will organize itself, elect its officers, and decide whether to adopt, in whole or in part, the appointments made by the previous Board or to make new appointments in all or any positions. The Executive Director shall be Chairman *pro tem* for the organizational meeting of each new Board of Directors. The incoming Board will also immediately appoint the Nominating Committee for its successors, so that that Committee will be in operation throughout the coming year.

All appointments of the incoming Board should be completed by December 31, or as soon thereafter as possible, and the appointees notified of their appointment. The new members of the Board of Directors will take office on January 1 of the year immediately following their election.

Any officer, committee member, or Director who is removed from office or replaced by a duly elected or appointed successor, shall immediately forward and deliver to his successor all of the files, equipment and property of the organization in his possession or control.

5. VOTING

All nominations shall be by signed letter, submitted by an AWA member in good standing. Where printed ballots are used, as in voting for Directors, instructions for properly marking each ballot shall be plainly printed on the ballot. All voting in elections for Directors or to amend the Constitution must be done on official printed ballots furnished to the membership, and informal ballots will not be accepted.

Voting within the Board of Directors or Nominating Committee may be informal, and letters will suffice. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee and the President of the Board of Directors may receive and count informal ballots within their respective groups, or the members may decide on any other reasonable manner of procedure.

All official ballots shall have the date

by which they must be received plainly printed on the face of the ballot.

6. DEPARTMENTS AND COMMITTEES

The Board may at any time establish such Committees or Departments as it deems necessary to conduct the business of the organization.

The following departments are hereby established and shall be functioning at all times, with the President and Executive Director as Ex Officio members of each:

- (a) Editorial Department. This Department shall have as its Chairman the Editor of the official Journal. The Department shall consist of the Editor and a staff appointed by him who will jointly be responsible for editing, publishing, and circulating the official journal. The Editor shall appoint a Circulation Manager. The Editor may also appoint such regional editors, specialty editors, advertising agents and managers, and staff assistants as he deems necessary.
- (b) Conservation Department. The Chairman of this Department shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. He shall appoint such regional chairmen and assistants as he deems necessary, including a Washington, D. C. chairman. It shall be the duty of this Department to keep the membership informed on all conservation issues relating to white-water sport and all aspects of wilderness recreation, to set the policy of the organization with respect to conservation issues of both national and local scope, to cooperate with other organizations having common goals, and to notify proper officials of the various governments of the AWA position on controversial issues.
- (c) Membership Department. The Chairman of this Department shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. He shall appoint such regional chairmen or assistants as he deems necessary. The duties of this department include building and maintaining a strong membership, cooperating with

the Circulation Manager and the Editor to keep their mailing lists up to date, encouraging membership drives and the enrolling of new affiliates.

The following Committees are hereby established and shall be functioning at all times:

- (a) Safety Committee. This Committee shall consist of the Chairman, appointed by the Board of Directors, and of such regional and assistant chairmen as the Safety Chairman shall appoint. This Committee shall maintain the AWA Safety Code and have it available for distribution, shall cooperate in all safety programs, and shall collect and disseminate pertinent information conducive to safety in our sport.
- (b) Guidebook Committee. This Committee shall consist of the Chairman, appointed by the Board of Directors, and of such regional and assistant chairmen as the Guidebook Chairman shall appoint. It shall seek to collect and have available for distribution as much knowledge as possible about specific streams in North America and the potentials and opportunities for recreation or sport thereon. It shall also be the goal of this Committee to publish and assist to publish guidebooks and manuals on technique in white water sport and river running in general.

7. FISCAL AND ELECTORAL YEARS

The fiscal year for membership purposes and affiliate dues will be from March 1 to February 28. The books shall be **maintained on a calendar year basis** and audited in February. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director to see that a proper audit is completed and a report made thereon by **February 28** of each year.

8. PROCEDURE ON NEW MEMBERSHIPS

Whenever a new member or new affiliate is enrolled, it shall be the duty of the Circulation Manager and Membership Department to see that this new member or affiliate receives a membership card or affiliate's certificate, and to send to the new enrollee all

of the current membership year's back issues of the official publication. All enrollments shall date from March 1 of the year of enrollment, and all back issues for the year of enrollment will be immediately mailed to the new enrollee, along with a form letter of welcome that explains the procedure to the new member.

All new membership applications and dues payments will be sent first to the Circulation Manager, who will immediately mail to the new member a membership card and the back issues of the Journal for the year of enrollment. Then, the Circulation Manager will send the new member's name and address to the Membership Department and will send the dues payment to the Treasurer. The Membership Department shall be responsible for furnishing the Circulation Manager with printed membership cards, and with forms whereby the Circulation Manager can easily and quickly forward the money to the Treasurer and notify the Membership Department of the new member's name, date of enrollment, address and Zip Code.

9. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these By-Laws may be made by a two-thirds vote of the

Board of Directors. Any group of members or affiliates may petition for an amendment. The changes made by the Board shall be published for the benefit of the membership in the next issue of the Journal.

Return Your Ballot!

Your expression of opinion on the proposed new Constitution and By-Laws is important and necessary to the continuance of the American White-water Affiliation! Mail the inserted ballot, after indicating your choice by DELETING the version you oppose and leaving unaltered the one you favor, AT ONCE!

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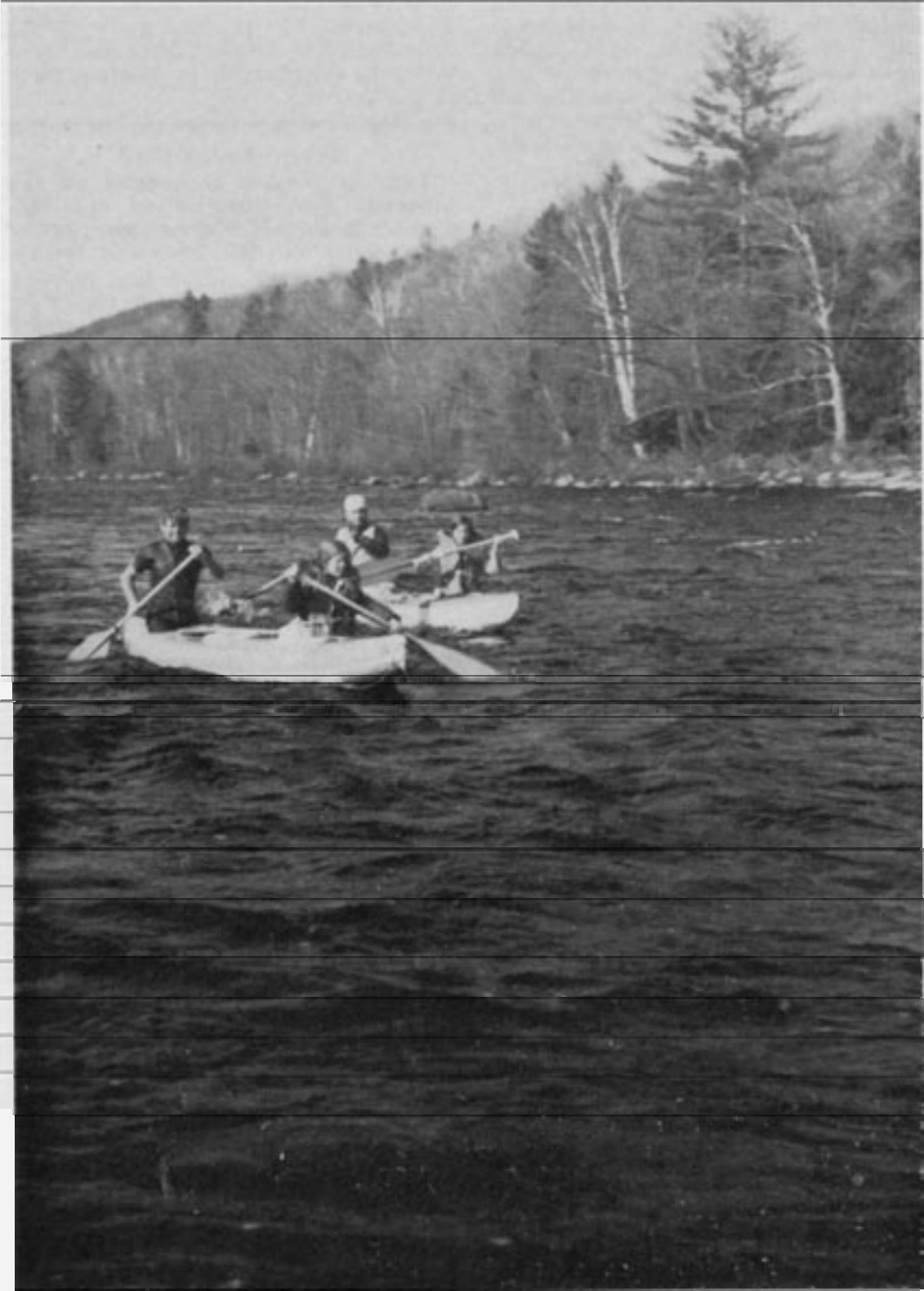
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The Senator, with Caroline at bow; George Famy, Courtney Kenedy. Photo by Ed Alexander



Mrs. Kennedy and some of the children. Swimming, behind them, the junior Senator from New York.
Photo by Ken Wisner

The Kennedy Hudson Hegira

By William G. Prime

When I got a call late one April night from Bob Harrigan (Vice President Fisher Scientific and ex-National Canoe Champion from Washington, D. C.), I couldn't believe it. Take a party of 24 including Senator and Mrs. Kennedy, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Udall, at least ten children (7 Kennedys including Caroline, Dennis Udall, Stephen Smith, Jr. and a young Lawford), James Whittaker (conqueror of Mt. Everest), three CBS photographers and a New York Times correspondent down the Hudson Gorge on May 6? Impossible! Ten years ago this section of the river high in the Adirondacks had been considered unrunnable. But Bob was serious—Secretary Udall wanted to dramatize river sports, water pollution control, and the pend-

ing Wild Rivers bill (kind of a corollary to the Wilderness Bill) which had hung up in the House Interior Committee last year. With Senator Kennedy (Dem. N. Y.) on the Senate Interior Committee, a wild river within 200 miles of New York City—crystal clear in its upper stretches but polluted as it passed through population centers and useless to the citizens of the city—seemed ideal. In addition, the nearby town of North Creek was holding its annual Hudson River Derby—an event which attracts hundreds of paddlers from all over the East and assures good press coverage.

My credentials included membership on the 1963 U. S. World Championship Team, a speech before the Senate Interior Committee in 1965 praising the

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Wild Rivers Bill, and a New York State residence (even though I am a registered Republican). My job was to lead a group of five kayaks, provide Senator Kennedy with a boat and the latest safety equipment, and to "bring him back alive." Bill Bickham (a computer programmer from Pennsylvania and another ex-National Canoe Champion) was called in to take charge of a group of seven canoes, and nine professional rafters were brought in from Pennsylvania to take the rest of the party down in rafts. The number of persons going down the river that day totalled 60, including several uninvited AP and UPI photographers in chartered helicopters who came so close they threatened to turn us over with their prop-wash several times long the way.

Anti-Kennedy readers will be delighted to learn that, while not typical of the Senator's paddling prowess, he did go for numerous swims that day. He is not a good follower, a fact which got him into trouble more than once. Pro-Kennedy fans will be equally glad to know that he got back into the boat after each upset and continued on with a rare combination of physical ability, determination and good humor. A better sport I never saw, and under difficult conditions too. He stayed with his boat, helped himself, and had nothing but good words for everyone—including the rafter who almost ran him down.

The following day he got into a banana boat for the first time with Bill Bickham to compete in the 7-mile Hudson River race and finished well up in his class. Let one small insight suffice—Kennedy is the most independent man I ever met, and a fierce competitor; he is also a very strong family man. The political significance of this, if any, should be:

1) A man this independent, with ten independent children and plenty of money, is unlikely to want to take us all the way to a welfare state, regardless of what he may say.

2) His reputation for "ruthlessness" is more apt to be the result of a cold exterior and a tough interior than a genuine desire to "get" anyone that did him wrong.

Mrs. Kennedy endured an even tougher week end, including three cap-sizes and a shipwreck, just five weeks after having her tenth child. But any woman who can survive the bite of an anteater (one of the Kennedy's ex-pets) can endure anything. She won everyone's heart, and I half suspect that she was responsible for some of Kennedy's softer touches—such as inviting all the boaters back to the lodge where we were staying for cocktails, and offering to pay for any damages to equipment—after all, we were all volunteers who knew the risks we were taking.

And the children were great—"participants, not spectators," as the Senator said, and tough, too! Politics aside, this is a grand family and I have a great deal more respect for my Senator than I did before I met him.

(Reprinted from KCCNY News)

THE LOG

By Dave Binger

Since the press has pretty well told the story of the Kennedy expedition

down the Hudson last week end, I will just give a few impressions, in log form.

Kennedy-Udall Hudson River Gorge Wild Water Trip

2000 hrs.: Bob Harrigan, trip leader and organizer of expedition, greets Senator and Mrs. Kennedy, Secretary and Mrs. Udall, assorted Kennedy, Udall, Smith and Lawford kiddies, KCCNYers and other paddlers, secret service men and camp followers, at Gooley Club.

1030 hrs.: Inflatable rafts are blown up. Paddlers assigned to groups. KCCNY kayakists Prime, Wisner, Stanley, Binger J., Binger D. are to accompany Bobby Kennedy, who will be in a kayak and Mrs. Kennedy and several children, who are in a raft. KCCNYers paddling C-2 are: Hoiberg and Crawford; Famy and Lawrence; Bliss and Church; Heinzerling and Osborn.

1045 hrs.: We're off. The day is sparkling, warm and beautiful. I am a bit nervous, as I always am before going down the gorge, but console myself with the knowledge that the water level is low, and that the Senator undoubtedly has worse butterflies than I

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do, or should have. We are in group 3. Group 4 behind us consists of kids and the press. I am told that our party is almost sixty people strong.

1145 hrs.: We arrive at the pool above Blue Ledge. I am asked to paddle bow in a three-man life raft. Middle man is CBS cameraman in civvies and W.W. II survival suit which looks like a sure-fire drowner to me. Stern man, not familiar with rapids of this magnitude, falls overboard in rough water just below Blue Ledge. One minute he's there, the next . . . gone. Not forever, though. I pull him back aboard, but leave my station to do so, much to consternation of CBS man who feels that vessel without a pilot is not a good place to be. Senator Kennedy goes over just in back of us. No other mishaps.

1150 hrs.: Helicopter chartered by press hovering around us. Infernal machine, hell of a racket. I ask the Senator if he can ever get away from press. Seldom, if ever, he says. Does he want to?

1210 hrs.: All present and accounted for. All is well so far, many people wet. Boatings change. Amazing. One moment Kennedy child **K-4**, (my own designation. Many Kennedy kids; don't know all their names) is in a rubber raft, the next, he or she is paddling bow in C-2. Ethel in bow of Heinzerling C-2. Big water fight between Joe Kennedy in raft, and Mama. Heinz and passenger over, the latter falling out of the boat. Captain Heinz rolls up. Mrs. K. swimming, grabs gunwale . . . over again. Mrs. K., game as a gopher, goes back to the Beast, a huge black raft (**R-10**), to warm up.

1300 hrs.: Lunch stop at O.K. Slip. Someone in the Harrigan organization has beaten us to it by car. There are fires to warm up by, box lunches all around. Hoiberg poses with Secretary Udall. I discover Caroline Kennedy in the throng of K kids. She is wearing a name tag, (as we all are) that says she is Kathy. This is to throw a red herring at the press, which hounds the poor little kid. Harrigan asks us to get in our boats and take off for the fearsome Harris Rift, just below our lunch site. Ken Wisner takes over in my rubber raft, and I, in my kayak, wave to my CBS friend who looks as if he'd



RFK; George Famy hugging Stewart Udall

rather be back on the farm.

1410 hrs.: Harris Rift upsets Senator R. F. Kennedy, D., N. Y. No wonder; it's rough! Rubber raft pins his kayak to a rock during rescue operation. Nothing serious. On we go. Rapids much easier now. Jim Whitaker, first American up Everest, in Mike Stanley's boat. K-3 in Jan's. Bill Crawford lolling in stern of raft while K-5 paddles in bow of his boat. Crazy! And so, on and on, down the long lazy stretch of Hudson to the take-out place at North River.

1830 hrs.: Senator Kennedy invites us all to cocktails at his lodge. Lots of toasts, pretty girls, etc. Secretary Udall makes speech about how great paddlers are. Paddler makes speech about him. Martinis galore, dancing. No politics. Lots of heart . . . we all love each other, and exit happy, tired, exhilarated, in direction of the fleshpots of North Creek.



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July 8, 9, 1967

Slalom

C-1

		P.	T.	Tot.
1.	Peters, W.Ger.	20	298.05	318.05
2.	Cuyppers, W.Ger.	40	300.57	340.57
3.	Kumpfmuller,			
	Czecho.	20	321.92	341.92
13.	Walker, U.S.	140	313.86	453.86
16.	Burton, U. S.	160	322.86	482.86
18.	Southworth,			
	U.S.	170	366.42	536.42
19.	Sweet, U.S.	220	327.23	547.23

K-1

1.	Bremer, E.Ger.	30	242.56	272.56
2.	Mitchell, G.Brit.	10	274.90	284.90
3.	Hunziker, Switz.	0	285.05	285.05
23.	Nutt, U.S.	80	286.90	366.90
24.	Campbell, U.S.	70	301.94	371.94
25.	Evans, U.S.	60	319.37	379.37
32.	Bechdel, U.S.	120	390.70	410.70

K-1W

1.	Polesna, Czecho.	10	316.68	326.68
2.	Merkely, E.Ger.	30	317.03	347.03
3.	Richter, E.Ger.	60	300.47	360.47
9.	Wright, U.S.	110	411.92	521.92
16.	Southworth,			
	U.S.	450	331.11	781.11
17.	Franz, U.S.	480	437.55	917.55

c-2

1.	Valenta-Stach,			
	Czecho.	0	279.99	279.99
2.	Janousek-Horyna,			
	Czecho.	30	263.26	293.26
3.	Mestan-Mestan,			
	Czecho.	20	280.40	300.40
19.	Heinzerling-			
	Osborne, U.S.	170	370.28	540.28
24.	Bliss-Church,			
	U.S.	310	380.83	690.83
26.	Connet-Raleigh,			
	U.S.	420	319.37	739.27

C-2M

1.	Krcaloe-Svoboda,			
	Czecho.	40	327.65	367.65
2.	Uhlig-Wangler,			
	E.Ger.	90	301.26	391.26
3.	Grabo-Franz,			
	E.Ger.	30	365.06	395.06
11.	Gruss-Fawcett,			
	U.S.	390	421.15	811.15

Team

C-1

1.	Czechoslovakia	140	379.07	519.07
2.	E. Germany	170	396.00	566.00
3.	W. Germany	300	378.85	678.85
4.	Southworth-Burton-			
	Walker, U.S.	360	467.18	827.18

K-1

1.	E. Germany	110	282.02	392.02
2.	W. Germany	130	302.12	432.12
3.	France	150	317.54	467.54
9.	Young-Campbell-			
	Bechdel, U.S.	370	327.40	697.40

K-1W

1.	E. Germany	380	490.90	870.90
2.	Czechoslovakia	430	446.64	876.64
3.	W. Germany	470	468.35	938.35
	Wright-Southworth-			
	Franz, U.S.	1280	571.75	1851.75

C-2

1.	E. Germany	80	336.68	416.68
2.	Czechoslovakia	80	340.15	420.15
3.	W. Germany	130	395.57	525.57
6.	Heinzerling-Osborne,			
	Connet-Raleigh,			
	Church-Bliss,			
	U.S.	710	464.75	1174.75

Downriver

C-1

1.	Petr Sodomka, Czecho.	...	11:38.23
2.	Manfred Schubert, E.Ger.	...	11:48.46
3.	Jiri Vocka, Czecho.	.....	11:56.30
13.	John Burton, U.S.	.....	12:12.74
18.	Tom Southworth, U.S.	.....	12:21.43
25.	Wick Walker, U.S.	.....	12:51.05
26.	John Sweet, U.S.	.....	13:07.54

K-1

1.	Fritz Lange, E. Ger.	.....	10:56.22
2.	Jurgen Bremer, E. Ger.	....	10:57.60
3.	Peter Lust, W. Ger.	.....	11:01.16
35.	Ted Young, U.S.	.....	11:39.74
39.	Tom Wilson, U.S.	.....	11:58.48
40.	Tom Johnson, U.S.	.....	12:13.95

K-1W

1.	Heide Schroter, W. Ger.	..	11:54.93
2.	Lia Merkel, E. Ger.	.....	11:56.91
3.	Barbel Richter, E. Ger.	....	11:57.55
12.	Nancy Southworth, U.S.	..	12:54.17
13.	Barbara Wright, U.S.	.....	12:59.69

C-2

1.	Deji-Fifka, Czecho.	.....	11:21.13
2.	Schmidt-Roock, W. Ger.	—	11:21.52
3.	Hippauf-Landers, E. Ger.	.....	11:23.78
25.	Connet-Raleigh, U.S.	.....	12:00.84



Dartmouth's John Burton (above) at 1967 Nationals: he was top U.S. C-1 competitor for wildwater at Lipno World Championships. Below, Gay Gruss at Esopus Slalom.—Photos by Dartmouth Photo Service & Bart Hawthaway.



26. Heinzerling-Osborne, U.S. 12:11.12
 27. Church-Bliss, U.S. 12:16.54
 C-2M
 1. Grabo-Ewe Franz, E. Ger. 11:36.24
 2. Spitz-Prachner, Austria .. 11:39.79
 3. Hintsches-Jogwer, W.Ger. 11:40.45
 14. Fawcett-Gruss, U.S. 12:17.40

Appalachian Mountain Club
 White-Water Slalom
Farmington River, Massachusetts
 April 8, 9, 1967

K-1

	T.	P.	Tot.
1. Tom Wilson	164.1	20	184.1
2. Mike Stanley ..	177.0	10	187.0
3. Bart Hauthaway	162.0	40	202.0

C-1

1. Bill Bickham	167.7	30	197.7
2. Tom Southworth	190.2	20	210.2
3. Richard Church	197.0	30	227.0

K-1W

1. Barbara Wright	178.4	20	198.4
2. Jan Binger	242.0	60	302.0
3. Nancy Southworth	190.6	180	370.6

C-2W

1. Arnold-Chapman	244.8	270	514.8
2. Hull-Moulton	238.8	530	768.8
3. Pratt-Steen	224.4	780	1004.4

C-2M

1. Southworth-Southworth	207.7	50	257.7
2. Wilson-Wright	221.2	40	261.2
3. Fawcett-Gruss	227.2	100	327.2

C-2

1. Raleigh-Connet	162.2	20	182.2
2. Walker-Southworth	180.0	20	200.0
3. Heizerling-Osborne	181.0	30	211.0

Mascoma River
 Slalom and Wild Water Race
 April 15, 16, 1967

K-1 Expert

1. Sandy Campbell ..	171.0
2. Les Bechdel	207.5
3. Mike Stanley	274.8

K-1 Intermediate

1. Ragsdale	443.5
2. Dave Newhall	767.5
3. Rhodes	835.4

C-1

1. Wick Walker	181.0
2. Dave Kurtz	247.0
3. Burton	264.2

K-1W

1. Barbara Wright	261.6
2. Terry Franz	421.0

3. Nancy Southworth 421.5

Downriver

K-1 Expert

1. Tom Wilson 20.05
 2. Provine 21.28
 3. Sandy Campbell 21.32

K-1 Intermediate

1. Henry 23.40
 2. Whitney 23.55
 3. Mattison 24.39

C-1

1. Burton 21.58
 2. Wic Walker 22.23
 3. Tom Southworth 23.25



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Mark Fawcett, Esopus Slalom, 1967 Photo by Bart Hawthaway

K-1W

1. Barbara Wright	23.48
2. Jan Binger	24.10

Brandywine River, Delaware

April 15, 16, 1967

C-1

	T.	P.	Tot.
1. John Sweet	283.0	20	303.0
2. William Bickham	269.5	60	329.5
3. R. Osborne	311.2	40	351.2

K-1

1. J. Hummel	314.3	60	374.3
2. D. Sullivan	315.1	70	385.1
3. J. Knapp	375.1	70	445.1

K-1W

1. Gay Gruss	382.7	210	592.7
2. Panalee Ikari	413.9	190	603.9
3. Nancy Wick	387.8	260	647.8

C-2M

1. Lewis-Turner	318.5	130	448.5
2. Gruss-Fawcett	371.3	120	491.3
3. Raleigh-Raleigh	418.8	130	543.8

C-2

1. Osborne-Heinzerling	313.5	30	343.5
2. Sweet-Bickham	305.0	40	345.0
3. Connett-Raleigh	277.0	70	347.0

C-2W

1. McNair-McNair	498.7	170	668.7
2. Arnold-Shanley	406.4	310	716.4
3. Shafer-Chapman ..	539.5	280	819.5

Loyalsock International Slalom

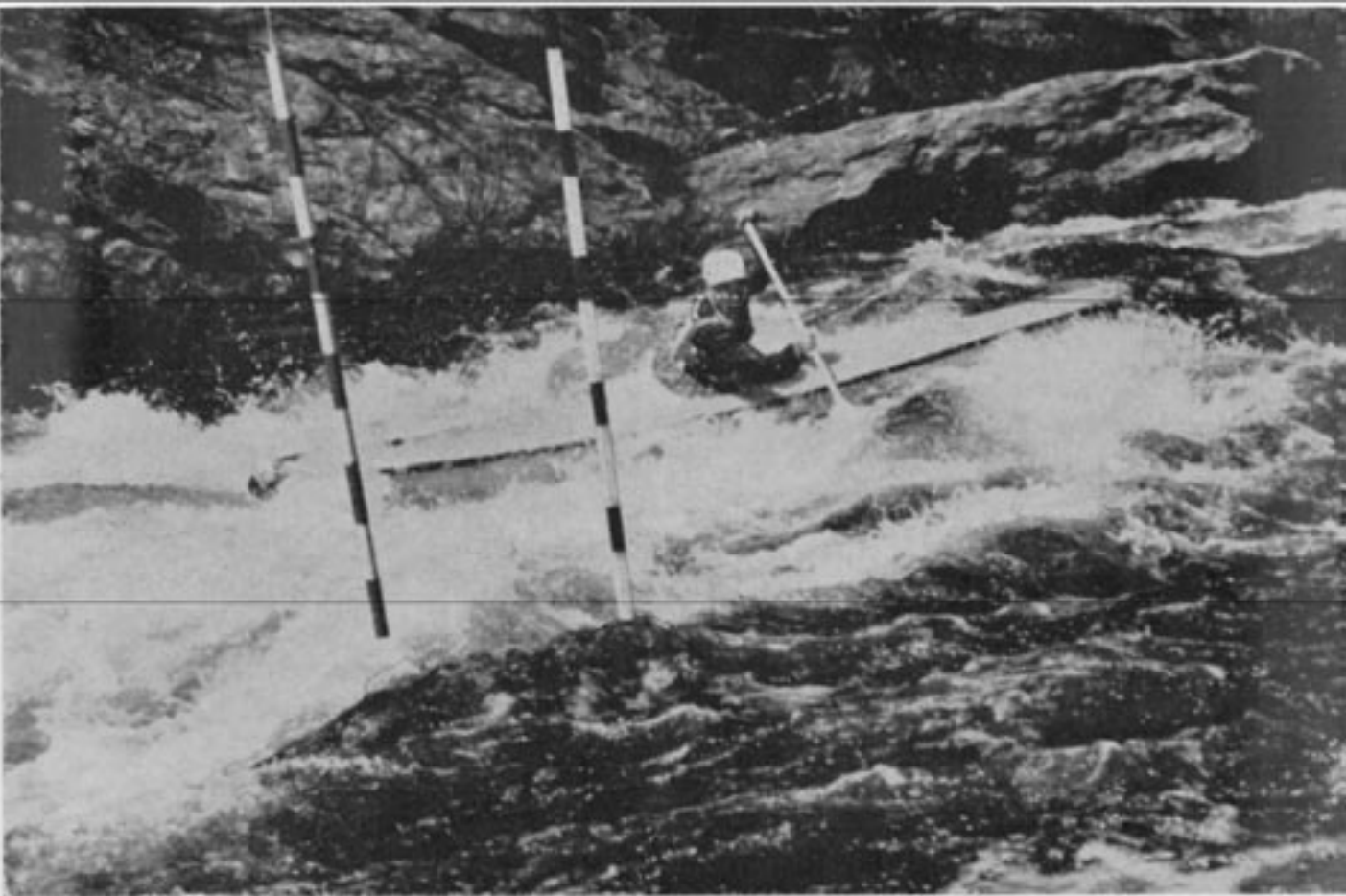
World's End Park, Pennsylvania

April 29, 30, 1967

	T.	P.	Tot.
1. J. Sweet	—	40	417.7
2. T. Southworth	—	50	442.8
3. J. Burton	—	60	452.8

K-1

1. A. Zob	—	30	378.6
2. L. Bechdel	—	50	392.0
3. T. Wilson	—	70	421.4



Wick Walker. 1967 Nationals. He was top American C-1 at Lipno.

K-1W

1. Barbara Wright	—	100	488.6
2. Nancy Southworth	—	140	516.5
3. Terry Franz	—	180	624.9

c-2

1. Kurtz-Bechdel	—	130	498.5
2. Sweet-Bickham	—	80	516.2
3. Church-Bliss	—	70	521.2

C-2M

1. Zob-Zob	—	90	564.7
2. Wright-Wilson	—	90	581.0
3. Parsons-Parsons	—	80	587.8

C-2W

1. Ickler-Johnson	—	1220	1583.0
2. Abrams-Ashton	—	1390	1795.1

Downriver

Six-Mile Course, Low Water, Class III

K-1

1. Tom Wilson	46:55
2. Will Provine	48:15
3. Les Bechdel	48:21

C-1

1. Bill Bickham	54:16
2. Warren Yeisley	56:42
3. S. Holcombe	59:17

C-2

1. Hager-Johnson	58:26
2. Bargainnier-Fisher	74:27
3. Horna-Echernach	93:00

C-2M

1. Connet-Hoffacker	59:00
Raleigh-Raleigh	70:25

Esopus Creek Slalom

June 3, 4, 1967

C-1

	T.	P.	Tot.
1. J. Sweet	262	90	352
2. W. Bickham	256	100	356
3. M. Fawcett	335	70	405

K-1

1. L. Bechdel	228	10	238
2. M. Stanley	223	70	293
3. B. Hawthaway	258	40	298

K-1W

1. J. Binger	312	160	472
2. T. Franz	271	260	531
3. G. Gruss	358	260	618

C-2

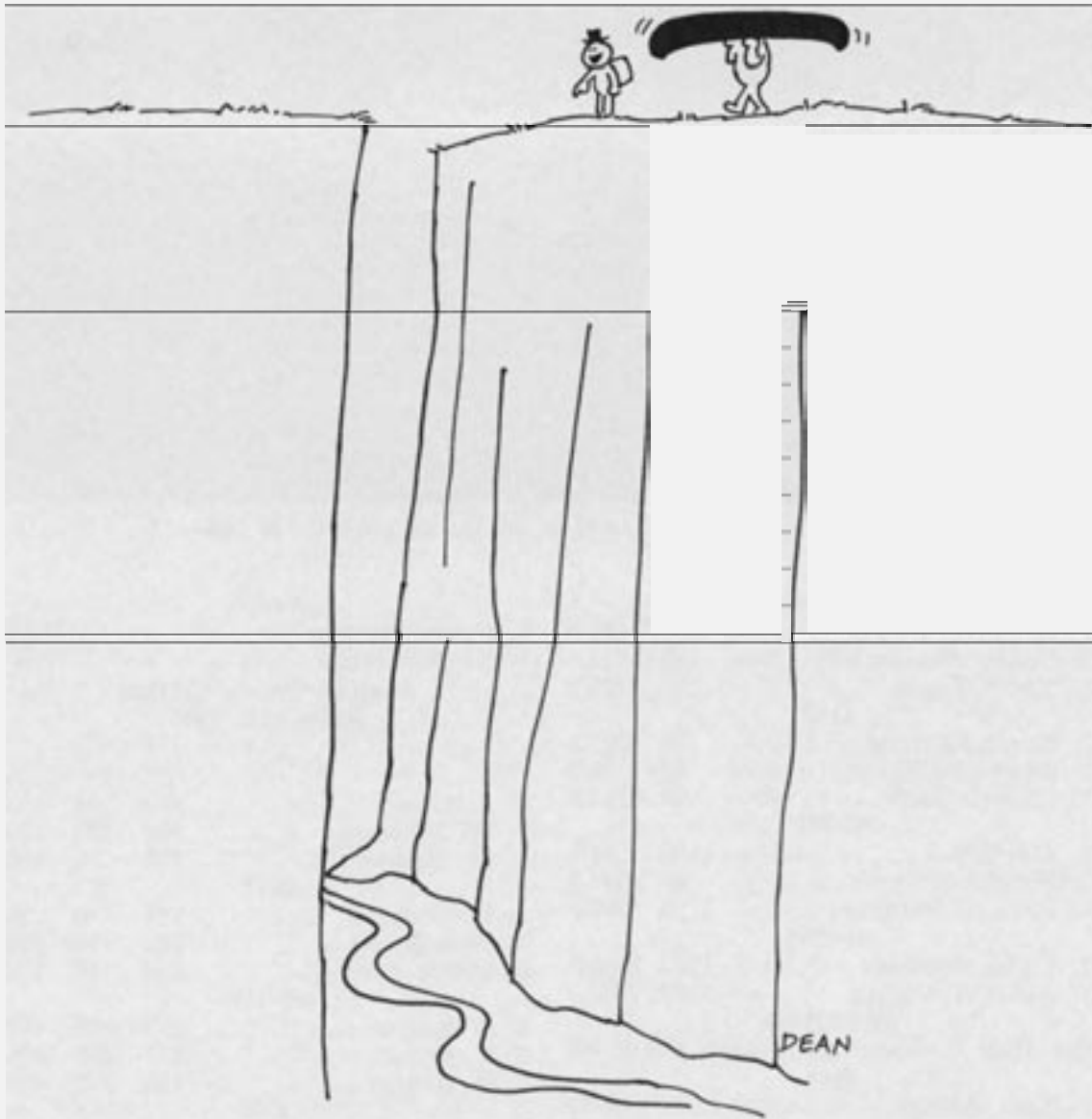
1. Connet-Raleigh	260	100	360
2. Kurtz-Bechdel	284	110	394
3. Church-Bliss	340	60	400

C-2M

1. Fawcett-Gruss	337	170	507
2. Turner-Lewis	339	180	519
3. Bickham-Bickham	315	270	585



Dean's Cartoon



*"THERE'S OUR RIVER! NOW OUR ONLY PROBLEM
IS HOW TO GET TO IT."*

Conservation Comment

By Anthony Wayne Smith
President and
General Counsel,
National Parks **Assn.**



(The following article, reprinted in its entirety from the September, 1967, National Parks Magazine, may tell our readers many things for the first time: Perhaps the principal one is that we do not need to apologize for ~~our~~ strong conviction that rivers should be allowed to run free and undammed, as well as unpolluted, to the sea. Reprints may be purchased at cost from The Association.)

The newly created National Water Commission, charged with reviewing America's water management policies, will have a splendid opportunity to serve the nation.

The present operating mandates are from 30 to 60 years old; a complete revision of basic assumptions is the imperative order of the day.

The principal guiding propositions of a new policy, in our judgment, should be the following:

Proposition 1: A nation-wide system of water renovation and recycling should replace the traditional storage for the dilution and flushing of pollution.

A revolution has occurred in water purification technology in the last decade, which must be recognized. A comprehensive statutory framework for the eradication of pollution has also been established. The American people, furthermore, are clearly determined that the pollution of lakes and rivers must stop.

A rapid escalation of water purity standards under the new laws appears certain. Municipal and industrial waste water will be given tertiary treatment, removing even plant nutrients. Acid mine waste pollution will be abolished. Cooling towers must supplant streams and lakes for industrial water cooling, because even heat-pollution will be forbidden. Effluents from towns and industries will be returned to streams at

or above, not below, the intakes, to guarantee both purity and unbroken stream flow without need for artificial augmentation. Relatively small recycling pools will in almost all cases render larger water supply reservoirs unnecessary. In communities blessed by surrounding farmland and forests, effluents containing nutrients will be spread on the land for irrigation and fertilization.

The big storage reservoir for the abatement of pollution, or so-called water quality control, is a relatively new concept; it is outmoded almost before it was born.

The destructive impact of the big reservoirs, and indeed of any reservoir designed for dilution or augmentation, needs to be more widely understood. The agencies of environmental education, public and private, should dedicate themselves to such understanding. These impoundments are inherently (1) deep drawn-down reservoirs, defacing the locality; (2) bid-inundation reservoirs, destroying the stream valleys; and (3) mass-eviction reservoirs, displacing solid areas of settlement, by federal power of eminent domain if necessary.

The prevailing myths of water management, such as the notion that all big dams are beautiful and good, have concealed the destructiveness of these projects; it is time for a change.

Renovation will crack the pollution problem. Water will not be stored for the dilution and flushing of pollution; low-flow augmentation, unless in isolated situations, mainly for esthetic or recreational purposes, will be pointless; indeed, natural stream-flow fluctuations will be recognized as ecologically desirable. The money that would otherwise be spent on storage for dilution

and augmentation should be spent instead on treatment plants.

A new bureaucratic-industrial complex, of benign influence, consisting of the pollution prevention agencies and the large manufacturers of pollution prevention equipment, can be expected to arise in place of the malignant older combination, consisting of the engineering agencies, the construction contractors, the polluters, and the real estate speculators, which has been the mainstay of the big reservoir pollution-dilution water supply approach.

Proposition 2: Renovation and recycling should replace large storage reservoirs for water supply except in desert country and other special situations.

Recycling, which becomes readily available once renovation has been accepted, is the only system which guarantees unlimited water supplies for such urban and industrial growth as may be deemed inevitable or desirable. The flow of the streams and rivers can now be utilized many times over in passage from the springs to the seas. The once-through system for water supply, like the once-through system for water cooling, must be abandoned.

More precisely, the prevailing practice whereby cities accept used water from upstream communities, cleanse and reuse it, and pass it along for further reuse downstream, will be recognized as an inferior method of recycling, and communities will treat their own waste water, not that of their upstream neighbors. The great fresh water estuaries will be used for direct water supply by the coastal cities, or if need be as recycling basins.

The notion of "the complete hydrological development" of river basins is an ill-starred concept which hopefully will prove to be stillborn. The disastrous effects of such a policy should be obvious to the uninitiated. In all river systems carrying anadromous fish, ecological and economic resources of great importance would be greatly injured or completely destroyed. Salt water would capture the saline estuaries, wreaking comparable havoc. Monstrous projects like Rampart Dam in Alaska would be stimulated; in train would come new proposals to divert Alaskan and Cana-

dian waters into huge mountain lakes, and thence even to the Great Lakes; and behold! for such worthy purposes as pollution abatement there! The social, ecological and even meteorological consequences would be incalculable. The planners and engineers have no business playing with such thermo-nuclear explosives. The proper operating principle is minimum disturbance, not maximum development.

Proposition 3: The watershed management approach should in the main supplant the big reservoir system for purposes of flood prevention and local water supply.

Watershed management has proved its efficacy during the past two decades. It comprises the following elements: (1) intensive land-use management, with the well-known contour cultivation, pasture and hayland priorities, reforestation, and soil conservation, restoration, and improvement, reducing run-off, erosion and siltation, and replenishing underground water supplies; (2) networks of small flood-retarding structures on the feeder streams of the tributaries, designed primarily to make large flood-storage reservoirs unnecessary, but equipped with gates and supplemental storage capacity for irrigation and local water supply where desirable; and (3) flood plain protection against incompatible construction, by zoning, covenants, easements, or in some cases acquisition, plus local flood-protection works where desirable, plus polders or other flood-utilization structures where advantageous, plus flood-damage insurance, plus a measure of sensible accommodation to the idea that no flood management system will give 100 per cent protection at any reasonable cost.

The watershed management system should supplant, not merely supplement the big storage reservoir system. At most, the big reservoirs should supplement watershed management in unusual situations, as where urbanization has pre-empted the feeder streams and tributaries. Flood prevention benefits should be attributed to the retarding structures all the way from source to river mouth.

A very thorough investigation of the relationships between watershed man-

agement and the big storage programs in this country during the last 20 years ought to be made. The express or tacit agreements between agencies which may have limited watershed management in favor of big storage should be exposed for public understanding.

Great issues are at stake in these decisions: the survival of ancient plant and animal ecologies throughout entire watersheds and river basins; the preservation of countless natural stream valleys, with all their biological, recreational and esthetic wealth; innumerable established human enterprises and communities, with their freight of memories and aspirations, their histories and landmarks, now frequently threatened by cruel destruction; the solitudes and quietudes of the countryside, the forest, the wilderness; indeed, the quality of the entire natural outdoor environment.

Proposition 4: The streams, rivers, and lakes, the watersheds and river basins, should be managed for the social and cultural purposes of a mature civilization, not merely for economic purposes.

This means that the intangible values

of society must be given at least commensurate consideration with the tangible values, essentially economic, in policy determination.

Among the vital values everywhere are those of stability as contrasted with development. A partly unconscious major premise which has spoiled will continue toward infinity. It is absurd and dangerous, and needs to be reexamined.

With respect to population, the American nation has more intelligence, we believe, than to keep on proliferating indefinitely. Present trends are toward two or three children, as against the three or four of 20 years ago; the opinion formers and the moral agencies of the nation will increasingly be teaching restraint in numbers; hopefully, the net rate of population increase could fall rather quickly toward stabilization. Resource management programs should be projected, at least in alternatives, against these possibilities.

In terms of industry, and urban-industrial expansion, planning based on a differential expansion and contraction, looking toward a salutary stabili-

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zation or consolidation, not indefinite growth, can help curb the harmful impact of construction upon the environment.

Despite the obvious need to bring several different minority groups into the affluent society, the disposition of the nation to absorb gadgets might rather suddenly come to a halt. If peace should break out between nations, the warfare economy might find itself at a loss to make full use of its industrial plant capacity. The dangerously accumulating unemployment potentials of automation would become explosively apparent. Pyramid-building (big roads, big dams, ill-considered urban demolition and high density reconstruction) would be the disastrous consequence. But the true growth trends of our society lie in education, security, the social services, and the cultural pursuits, and planning could look in those directions.

Some of the other traditional purposes of river basin management should now be minimized or discarded. Hydroelectric power development has for the most part passed the point of social profitability. River navigation should not be added any more to the complexity of an already confused and wasteful transportation system. Environmental considerations which call for letting the world alone are much more important than these fringe economic benefits, if benefits they be.

With respect to recreation, more stress must be placed on regeneration, less on mere excitement. The salesmen of excitement are strongly motivated by economic considerations, and have much influence. But a quiet stream valley park, preserving nature as it is, with here or there a modest lake on a side stream for fish or waterfowl, or for quiet boating, will be prized by a mature society much more highly than motorboat racetracks. Current planners

are infatuated with big water surface recreation; reservoirs for this purpose are thought to be indispensable; yet the estuaries and bays are endangered and unprotected. Such perspectives must change.

The new National Water Commission will not be just another interdepartmental committee composed of representatives of the operating agencies, but comprised of Presidential appointees presumably free from agency and interest bias. We trust that they will take a generalist's view of the needs of the nation as a whole and consider the social and cultural objectives of our society, and not merely the economic and engineering problems. This Association has long advocated the establishment of such a Commission, and we extend our best wishes to its members as they set out on what we trust will be a creative and fruitful enterprise.

Snake River

By a vote of six to two the Supreme Court on June 3 blocked a group of privately owned electric utilities from proceeding with construction of the High Mountain Sheep Dam on the Snake River and sent the case back to the Federal Power Commission.

The commission in 1964 awarded the dam license to the private utilities in preference to construction by the federal government or by a group of public utility districts.

The Court stated, however, it was not taking a position on who should build the dam although the opinion by Justice Douglas injected the thought that perhaps the dam should not be built at all.

Justice Douglas said the FPC is charged not only with developing waterways but with protecting the "recreational purposes of rivers." He quoted Justice Holmes to this effect.

Justice Douglas leaned on the position of Secretary of the Interior Udall in writing his opinion as it was expressed prior to 1962 in suggesting that eight dams already built on the Snake and Columbia River may be enough. The Secretary later reversed his field and came out for a federal dam at the site.

—Walter Blank

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Safety as We See It

By John Bombay

Again, I wish to stress the need for skill as the most important element of safety for the white-water boatman.

Skill is not acquired alone by my preaching, nor is it acquired by just looking at others, nor is it acquired by reading books on the subject, though helpful, but skill is truly acquired by deliberately placing your boat and yourself into a predetermined location in the rapid, with your paddle at a calculated position and angle and your body weight displaced properly to counteract the anticipated forces. In other words, you have to "study" the water direction and forces, by your own action in placing yourself in the middle of things.

I recall the many moments of frustration when — after I was asked, begged even, by a newcomer for instructions — this beginner was too "chicken" to move himself into the tricky currents out of fear of tipping over. Needless to say, these beginners never passed the beginner stage.

It is only in the playing of the currents that the boater develops his skills. This playing always starts out with the movement of the boat from the eddy into a fast chute, which movement is beautifully demonstrated in the picture accompanying this article. This picture depicts in unusual clarity the different currents at work; it demonstrates the perfect downstream lean and the proper position of the paddle. I hope that this magnificent picture by our friend John Urban will motivate all our beginners to try this move on their next trip. They should try it over and over again until they fully comprehend the motion and obtain the feel of the forces the current imposes on the boat. After realizing the value of it, our beginners will soon **love** to play the rapids rather than fear the tip-over. I hope that the lead given by Mike Bernfields in this picture will produce skilled boaters and eliminate my worries!

This being my last article as Safety Chairman, I wish to thank all of you for your fine cooperation during the last six years and I wish to introduce you to our capable new Safety Chairman, Vern Rupp, who will give our AWA his valued time and experience from now on.

By Vern Rupp
AWA Safety Chairman

As your new Safety Chairman, promoting safe boating habits and the enjoyment of safe boating, I hope to do at least half as good a job as John Bombay. If you take a quick glimpse through the White Water issues of the years past you'll realize how much work John has done and how well he covered all aspects of safety. I'm sure that all who read his column have benefited from it. We all say, "Thanks, John, for a job well done!"

The promotion of safety never ends; it remains an essential part of promoting the sport and the AWA. It demands increasing attention with the growing popularity of the paddling sport. Shall we continue to enjoy a clean safety record and prevent discrediting publicity, received through the mistakes of unskilled, non-organized wild waddlers who have had little or no opportunity to learn?

It is your job to ask an unknown canoeist, "Have you heard about the AWA?" and to urge him to join one of your club's regular training classes or give him a few kindly hints about safety equipment and paddle technique, if you feel such advice may be appreciated.

For one personal reason or another, not every canoeist feels he wants to belong to a club. Nevertheless he should be encouraged to join for safety's sake, if for no other reason. Handing out a leaflet (of which you might always have a few handy in your car) could very well change his negative thinking.

In years to come we may count on



Mike Benfield, Cohasset Fall, 1965. Photo by John Urban

a largely increasing popularity of the canoe sport, and many of the newcomers may never affiliate or join a club. Lacking the opportunity to learn more about paddling skills and boating safety, they may cause more boating accidents—to the disadvantage of our sport and our Affiliation.

We should in these circumstances push our pocket-sized safety pamphlet (available to affiliates and individuals from the Safety Chairman). And perhaps we should consider sponsoring a more ambitious guide to basic paddle technique, rescue, first aid, basic reading, river navigation practice, with listings of AWA and club addresses, etc. Our affiliation has many experienced boaters with a wealth of know-how and talent, who perhaps would consider to volunteer to prepare such a pocket-sized book.

Meanwhile, if you have any valuable safety ideas or know of new and better safety equipment on the market, let's hear about it!

* * *

A Fatality Report

A newspaper article and letter kindly forwarded to us by OWWC's editor provides details concerning the club's recent canoeing fatality. Since an accident of this kind concerns all canoeists, the story is herewith printed:

Al Tesson, 38, his wife Pauline and son John, 13, together with Mr. and Mrs. Roger Baughman and their son, also 13, launched two canoes on June 16th at William N. Minor Park in Kansas City. The Blue River, at this point within Kansas City limits, was in flood and littered with debris. Ordinarily this stream is nearly dry, but the gradient is

steep. **Al** was a canoeist of limited experience in white water, although he had canoed this stream previously. On this occasion Mr. **Tesson** did not wear a life jacket, although all other members of the party were so equipped.

At a sharp bend in the river about a half-mile south of the park, both canoes apparently struck debris and capsized. It is believed that **Al** tried to stay with his canoe which was rolling over and over in the turbulence. There is a possibility that he was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head; he seemed lifeless when John Tesson, **13**, grasped his father's chin and tried to pull him to the bank. The fast water tore the body away from him. Others in the party reached the bank safely but were too frightened to go in the heavy water to assist. One woman was a non-swimmer.

It is not hard to imagine the terror and frustration, the feelings of sorrow which attended this accident. What could have been done to prevent it?

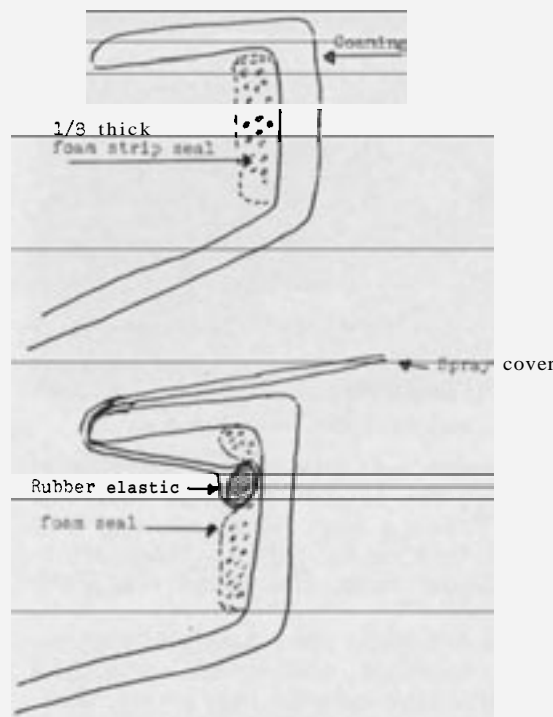
1. The first and most obvious consideration is that the river was in a dangerous flood stage and should probably not have been attempted by anyone, and most certainly not by inexperienced persons in open canoes. A river which has flooded over its banks is clogged with debris which is in itself a menace. Such a stream may have no eddies or quiet places along the banks where a canoeist in trouble can pull out.
2. It is unwise to place 3 persons in a boat when attempting to run difficult water. The boat suffers a serious loss of buoyancy and stability.
3. Life jackets are a must.
4. A third boat in the party might have performed a rescue. Most experienced canoeists insist that 3 boats are a minimum for safety when running difficult water.
5. The old rule of "stay with the boat" should be ignored when personal safety is threatened by doing so.
6. Crash helmets are not much in use among paddlers of open boats, but why not? In heavy water no safety factor should be lacking.

In the last analysis, perhaps we should remember one thing. During those first few minutes in the water

following a capsize, a canoeist is very much alone. What he does then, and the manner in which he has equipped himself, may determine whether he will be easily rescued 5 minutes later. He should be prepared to go it alone for as long as may be necessary.

KCCNY Newsletter

Safe Spraydecks



Spray covers which don't release easily are dangerous. If your spray cover doesn't insure an absolutely watertight seal without extreme tension of the elastic, cut a strip of $\frac{1}{8}$ " foam rubber, width the height of the groove, and fasten it with glue around your cockpit groove. It works wonders and guarantees a 100 per cent watertight seal (see sketch). This method is used on some European manufactured boats.



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Obituary



Jack Goldstein, Neversink River

A decade ago, when I was working at night on the rewrite bank of the New York Times, a man called me and said he was looking for other foldboaters to go cruising with. His name was Jack Goldstein.

It took a little time for Jack and me to get together, and when we did, it was on a late autumn run on the Bantam-Shepaug in Connecticut. With us was Jean Godat, a Swiss visitor. The day was crisp and cool, the sun was low, the span of daylight was short; few leaves remained on the trees; ducks were flying south and the countryside was deserted. Never have I enjoyed a more delectable river trip.

As we sat on a fallen log and munched on our luncheon sandwiches, Jack and Jean and I discussed the parlous state of the foldboat paddler in the East. The canoeists dominated the scene; we were barely tolerated as cruising companions; the various skills that today are commonplace—paddle brace, esquimautage, Duffek hanging turn—were only rumors spread by those who had been to Europe; disbelief and distrust were the common response from the single-paddle contingent.

"What we need is a kayak club," someone said. "There are plenty of us;

we just don't communicate."

Well, if there ever was a communicator, it was Jack Goldstein. He is probably the only man I ever met who loved a foldboat as I did, and over some years of paddling he had accumulated a small, precious list of misunderstood individualists, met on the Delaware and the Toms, the Ramapo and the Kill van Kull, who shared our passion.

And so, when the Kayak and Canoe Club of New York was formed that winter, its nucleus was the friends of Jack Goldstein.

When he died last summer, after grievous suffering, nothing had changed but the scale: the KCCNY (now hundreds strong) and much of the Eastern white-water fellowship, and many far-flung persons in other parts of the world, were friends of Jack Goldstein: no longer misunderstood individualists, but the proud main body of a glorious sport.

Hail and farewell, brother of the double blade, devotee of the living waters, master of the guild of river men!

—Peter D. Whitney



Hans Klepper, head of the famous house that has supplied paddlers' needs for 60 years, died in August, 1967.

AWA Affiliates, *continued*

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Meramec River Patrol
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Florissant, Mo. 63031

Minnesota Canoe Assoc.
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Murray Hill Canoe Club
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Ontario Canoe Cruisers
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Ontario Voyageurs Kayak Club
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Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66205

Penn State Outing Club
William W. Bickham, Jr.
422 W. Fairmount Ave.
State College, Pa. 16801

Prairie Club Canoeists
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2019 Addison Street
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Prairie Voyageurs Canoe Club
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Wichita, Kansas 67211

Sierra Club
Wesley Nolle, Rep.
1050 Mills Tower
San Francisco, Calif. 94104

Sierra Club
John Muir Chapter
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Wauwatosa, Wis. 53213

Sierra Club
Mother Lode Chapter
Bill Weber, Rep.
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Sierra Club
River Touring Committee
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14 Norwood Ave.
Berkeley, Calif. 94707

Sierra Club
San Francisco Chap.
River Touring Section
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Hayward, Calif. 94542

Sylvan Canoe Club
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Texas Explorers Club
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Box 844
Temple, Texas 76501

Univ. of Chicago Outing Club
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Chicago, Ill. 60637

Univ. of Virginia Outing Club
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Viking Ski Club
Robert Weiler, Rep.
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Wolf Bauer, Rep.
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Seattle, Washington 98107

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Waterford, Conn. 06385

West Virginia Wildwater Assn.
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South Charleston, W. Va. 25303

Wildwater Boating Club of State College
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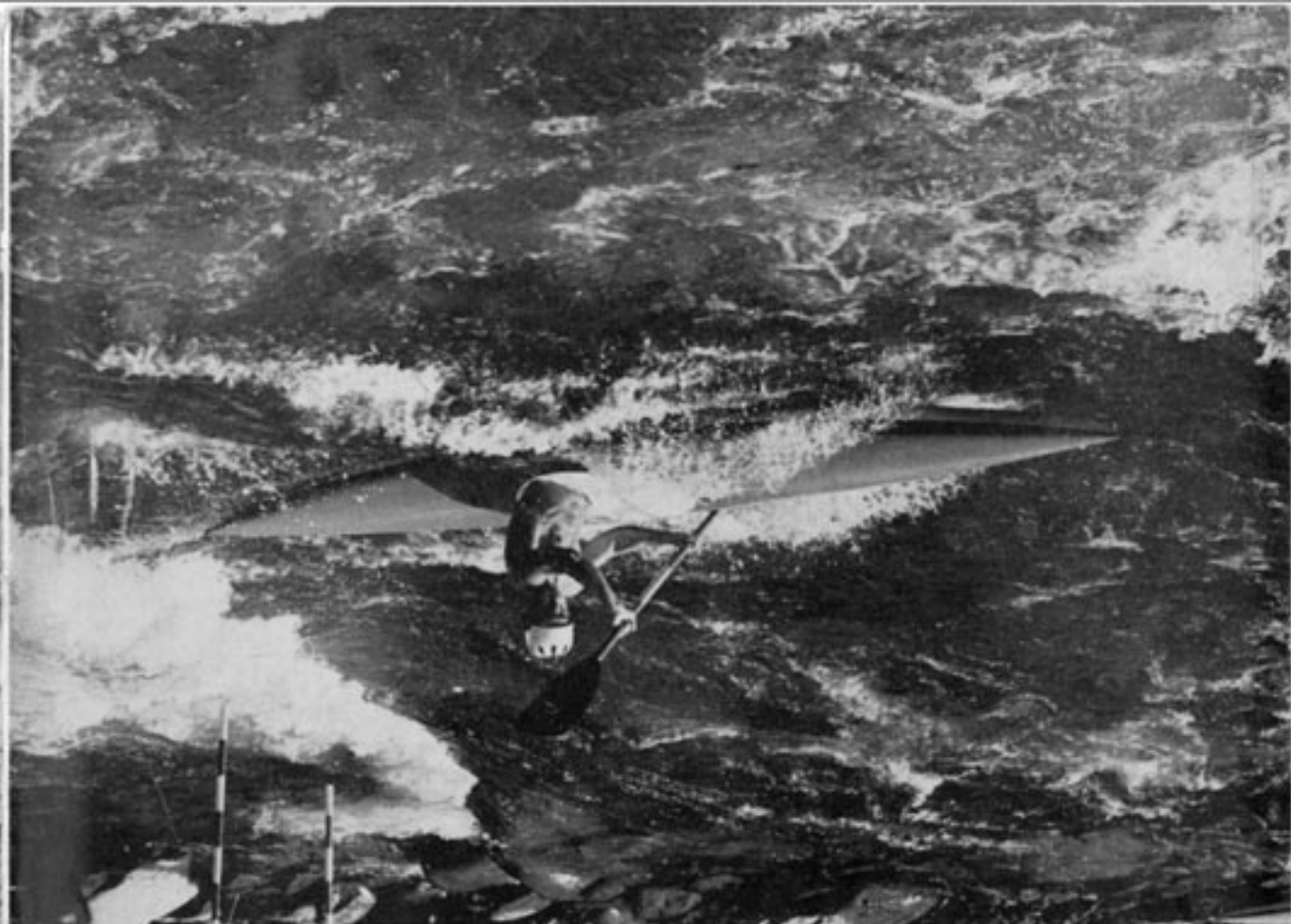
Occupation: _____ Type of Boat: _____ Club: _____

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Les Bechdel shown from two angles: Esopus Slalom.—Photos by Bart Houliaway.

